

## THE QUESTION

Whenever any radical change is contemplated in the building methods of this Company, the question is never, What will it cost? but always, Will it advance the interests of our clients?

Put it up to us to put it up for you!

THOMPSON-STARRETT  
Building Construction



STRICTLY  
IN THE DEVELOP-  
MENT OF SPRING  
STYLES, FINCHLEY  
HAS ADHERED  
STRICTLY TO STAND-  
ARD IDEAS OF MOD-  
ERNITY. PRICES FA-  
VOR THE PRESENT  
ECONOMIC PERIOD.

FIFTY DOLLARS  
AND MORE

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT  
THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON  
READY-TO-PUT-ON  
TAILOR AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY  
5 West 46th Street  
NEW YORK



418—Italian pottery cigarette box.  
White, \$7.50. With colored  
flowers, \$10.

SO many people think  
of Ovington's as the  
shop for the smartest  
wedding gifts, for china,  
for home-furnishings, in  
fact for so many things of  
a feminine nature that  
sometimes the men's gifts  
of Ovington's may be  
overlooked.

OVINGTON'S  
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave."  
314 Fifth Ave., nr. 32d St.

I. JACOBS & CO.  
Designers of  
Smart Gowns, Suits and Wraps  
of the Highest Class.  
For Immediate  
Delivery  
or to Order.  
A wide range at  
attractive prices  
49 West 46th St.

Time saving—worry saving;  
you only do it once!

PIRIE MACDONALD  
Photographer of Men.  
576 FIFTH AV COR. 47TH ST.

Cuticura Soap  
Clears the Skin  
and Keeps it Clear  
Soap, Ointment, Talcum, etc., everywhere. Remedy  
free of Cuticura Laboratories, Inc., 2, Maiden, Mass.

MEMO  
Today  
A MECCA OF MUSIC  
A splendid, well served  
supper will lay the  
foundation of a pleas-  
ant evening while in  
New York. Visitors  
always consult the  
"Where to Dine" list  
in the  
SUNDAY HERALD.

REPORTS OF PEACE  
STAR IRISH ON EVE  
OF EXECUTION OF 6

Dublin, Convicted of Inno-  
cence, Consider Con-  
demned as Martyrs.

REPRIEVE IS DENIED

Griffith, in Prison, Returns  
Sharp Answer to Over-  
tures From Crown.

TWO CASES CAUSE UNREST

Unofficial Account of Trial  
Indicates Alibi on Charge  
of Slaying Officers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
DUBLIN, March 13.—New rumors of  
peace fall upon an Ireland hardened  
against England as seldom before in all  
of her turbulent history. To-morrow  
morning six men will be hanged in  
Mountjoy prison, and all Dublin is con-  
vinced that those men have not been  
proved guilty of the charges upon which  
they have been tried, and consider them  
patriotic martyrs suffering a felon's  
death. To-night the Government an-  
nounced no reprieve was possible.

It was in this spirit that Arthur Grif-  
fith in Mountjoy prison, replied to Privy  
Councillor Carlisle, who had asked to be  
permitted to take up the peace talk to-  
day.

"England shouldn't address me, its  
prisoner," he said, "but the Daily  
Express. Her desire for peace is illus-  
trated by her hanging six of my country-  
men to-morrow."

There is no doubt that peace feelers  
have been put out during the last few  
days, especially from important busi-  
nesses in various parts of Ireland. The  
rumor is current here that Lloyd George  
is willing to give up the conditions upon  
which the last parleys broke down—the  
surrender by the Sinn Féin of all arms  
before the trial in Dublin to-day are any  
index, the events which will take place  
to-morrow shatter any hope of concilia-  
tion for a long time to come, and will  
drive Irishmen into more bitter fight-  
ing.

Opposed to Carson Plan.

Sir Edward Carson's statement that  
the North and the South should sit  
down and work out their future to-  
gether is answered here by the asser-  
tion that Carson would have them sit  
down under his own home rule bill,  
which every one in the south of Ireland  
thinks gives Ulster the right of veto.

Four of the men in Mountjoy were con-  
victed of possessing arms and ammuni-  
tion outside of the martial law area, and  
hence "levying war against the King,"  
but as George Russell, who was a lead-  
ing figure in the last peace move, said  
to-day:

"You might hang a hundred thousand  
men in Ireland every day on such charges."

The most serious unrest, however, is  
over Thomas Wheelan and Patrick Moran,  
convicted by a court-martial of partici-  
pating in the killings on Dublin's  
Bloody Sunday, November 21.

The official account of the trial was  
never given out, but the Irish account  
relates that when Wheelan was idly  
talking to one English officer as one of  
those who killed Capt. Baginbally in Bag-  
inbally street at 9 o'clock on that Sunday,  
at least five witnesses have testified  
that he was at 9 o'clock in the King's  
head church, more than a mile away.

Wheelan's witnesses testified that they  
saw and talked with him during mass  
and that they all knew him well.

Moran was convicted of participating  
in the killing of Lieut. Ames on Bloody  
Sunday about 9 o'clock in Mount street.  
The crown witnesses were an English  
officer and his servant, who from the  
top window of a four story house across  
the street, according to their testimony,  
saw Moran leave Ames's house.

Many Testify for Moran.

Seventeen witnesses testified that  
Moran, who is head of the Grocer Clerks  
Union and well known, attended 8  
o'clock mass at Black Rock Church,  
near Kingstown, and did not go to Dub-  
lin until the 9:30 train from Black  
Rock.

One of these witnesses was a woman,  
who said she had sat with Moran  
through mass; another was his land-  
lady, who served him breakfast in  
Black Rock about 9 o'clock. Another  
was an English Government official,  
who swore that he saw Moran waiting  
for the 9:30 train, and still another was  
a policeman, who testified that no motor  
car was in Dublin from Black Rock  
that morning. The conductor of the  
train testified that he knew Moran well  
and remembered him riding that morn-  
ing at 9:30.

Hence Dublin believes that these two  
men are being hanged on the simple  
word of English soldiers, which proved  
faulty in other respects, and against the  
word of scores of other witnesses.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, March 13.—There was a  
striking demonstration here to-day in  
protest against the execution to-morrow  
of six prisoners in Mountjoy who are  
accused of complicity in the killing of  
intelligence officers and participation in  
an ambush.

Banners bearing such legends as "Eng-  
land Murders the Innocent in Venge-  
ance" were borne through the streets in  
a procession arranged hastily by women  
overnight. The procession started at  
noon from St. Stephen's Green, and the  
soldiers marched in a line abreast in mil-  
itary order in defiance of the military  
regulations. They received constant ac-  
cossions in strength from women and  
girls coming out of the churches, and  
also were joined by thousands of volun-  
teers, including many hundreds of Irish  
Volunteers. There was no interference  
from the police.

Reaching Mountjoy prison, where the  
condemned men are incarcerated, the  
women lined up two deep along the  
prison wall and planted their banners  
opposite the gates. Then they knelt and  
recited the Rosary, after which they  
silently dispersed.

The Irish Labor party has issued a  
proclamation to the workmen of Dublin  
to abstain from work until 11 o'clock  
to-morrow morning and to observe the  
period of inactivity in solemn mourning  
as a protest against the execution of the  
prisoners.

Wheelan, one of the men who is sen-  
tenced to die, has two brothers in the  
United States, one of them in the army.  
Wheelan and Moran will be the first to  
go to the gallows.

Moran could have made his escape  
with Frank Telling from the Kilmainham  
jail some time ago, but he refused  
this chance, saying he was innocent of  
the crime charged against him and  
would be released.

RUMANIAN QUEEN HOPES  
TO SEE A REAL WILD WEST

Marie Expects to Spend Several Months in United  
States and Is Anxious to Bring King Also—  
Praises Greek King.

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, March 13.—Queen Marie of  
Rumania intends to visit America soon,  
and she declared yesterday she believed  
King Ferdinand would accompany her  
at least as far as New York city. She  
said, however, that he would return im-  
mediately to Europe, as it was probable  
he would not be able to spare much  
time because of his official duties.

The Queen contemplates a thorough  
survey of America during her trip to  
that country.

"I hope to be able to stay three  
months," she declared, "and am going  
to the Pacific coast, and intend to be-  
come acquainted with all phases of  
American life. I want to see the cow-  
boys and Indians. I believe I will go  
next autumn. I am sorry I will not be  
able to go before that time, but the  
people of Rumania are anxious that the  
ceremony of coronation of the King and  
myself occur early this summer. It has  
been postponed for years on account  
of the war."

There are six divisions of Russian  
Bolshevik troops on the Bessarabian  
frontier of Rumania, the Queen said, but  
she declared that the Soviet army was  
not worrying the Rumanians, as the  
Rumanian forces were fully prepared to  
cope with them in the event of an at-  
tack. She added that "much nonsense  
had been written in newspapers on this  
subject."

The correspondent was received in a  
private dwelling, which was assigned to  
the Queen during her stay in Athens.  
Before any questions could be asked, the  
Queen inquired for news regarding the  
near Eastern Conference in London. She  
said she hoped the Allies would not  
exclude Constantinople in deciding upon  
alterations in the Sevres treaty.

"He has a tremendous hold on the  
people," she added. "I never realized  
his great popularity until I rode with  
him in the procession on Friday, when  
crowds acclaimed him with genuine  
fervor."

Queen Marie described as "ridiculous"  
rumors that she had brought about the  
marriage of her daughter, Princess  
Elizabeth, to Crown Prince George of  
Greece, with the idea that the Princess  
would some day become Queen of  
Greece.

"When the young people became en-  
gaged last summer," she said, "nobody  
could foresee the return of Constantinople  
to Greece, much less the possibility that  
George might ascend the throne and that  
my daughter might become the Queen.  
It was a love match pure and simple.  
Elizabeth and George have known each  
other for six years, and my daughter,  
much touched by George's love, and  
with my consent, decided to accept him,  
although at the time of their engage-  
ment he was without money, home or  
country."

BOOTS TAKEN FROM  
40,000 RED TROOPS

Garrison at Petrograd So Un-  
reliable They Are Confined  
to Their Barracks.

By CAPT. FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
REVAL, March 13.—I learned from a  
Petrograd correspondent who arrived in  
Reval to-day that there is a garrison  
of 40,000 soldiers there, most of them  
so unreliable that their boots were  
taken away and they were confined in  
the barracks. Oranienbaum has been  
destroyed. This also has been the fate  
of Tobolsk.

This correspondent had an interview  
recently with Gen. Kozlovski, leader of  
the Kronstadt revolutionaries. He is a  
Polish Catholic who has great influence  
over his followers. Preparations for the  
uprising were made three months ago,  
hence the revolutionaries were supplied  
with sufficient provisions to last six  
months. If a general revolt does not  
take place in Russia during the summer  
Gen. Kozlovski, the correspondent says,  
intends to sail out of the Baltic with the  
entire Russian fleet and his garrison.  
Kronstadt gave Russia three days in  
which to release her diplomatic couriers  
detained in Petrograd.

Alexandre Kerensky, former head of  
the Russian provisional Government, has  
published a statement in Reval head-  
ing "Every One to the Help of Revolution-  
ary Kronstadt," wherein he accused the  
Bolsheviks of preventing for political  
and agitational reasons the raising of  
the blockade and the entry of foreign  
help to Russia. He says it is the duty  
of America and Europe to break this  
feeding of the starving in Petrograd and  
Moscow.

M. Chernoff has published a Bolshe-  
vist proclamation telling the Bolsheviks,  
"If life is sweet to you, give it." The  
most ominous joint Baltic protest  
against the Red invasion of Georgia has  
been made.

Georgievitch Tchitcherine, Soviet For-  
eign Minister, has protested violently  
against the tearing down of the Red  
flag from the Bolshevik Legation at  
Reval. A similar incident provoked the  
invasion of Georgia without a declara-  
tion of war.

REBELS CAPTURE OMSK  
ROADS; UPSET SOVIET  
Communication Between Rus-  
sia and Siberia Cut.

HARBIN, Manchuria, March 13.—The  
railways running between Omsk and  
Tumen, Omsk and Kurgan and Omsk  
and Mariensk have been captured by  
the insurgents and the Soviet Govern-  
ment overthrown. The centres of com-  
munication between Russia and Siberia  
have been broken off since the middle  
of February. The resumption of rail-  
way traffic with Transbaikalia has been  
postponed indefinitely.

The Jews in Harbin fear a pogrom. A  
mass has been held in the cathedral here  
at which prayers were offered for the  
success of the insurgents.

FIUME, NOT RECOGNIZED,  
EXPELS U. S. CONSUL  
Surprised He Should Expect  
to Stay, Says Ruler.

TRIESTE, March 13.—Wilbur Keblinger,  
the American Consul to Fiume, left that  
city to-day for Trieste to await instruc-  
tions from the State Department at  
Washington after having been refused  
recognition by the Fiume Government.

Dr. Antonio Grossi, provisional head  
of Fiume, said to Mr. Keblinger: "We  
were surprised at this action on the  
part of your Government in asking us  
to recognize you and protect you, when  
the United States has not recognized us."

Consul Keblinger's instructions from  
the State Department were that he was  
to make plain to the provisional gov-  
ernment that his establishment of a  
consulate at Fiume was not to be con-  
sidered as recognition of the present Gov-  
ernment, but that the American Con-  
sulate was there ready to carry on con-  
sular business. Mr. Keblinger occupied  
the post when D'Annunzio entered. He  
was forced to leave on the flagship Pitt-  
sburg.

The action of the Fiume authorities  
ties up the port so far as American ship-  
ments are concerned. No ship can leave  
Fiume for American ports without a bill  
of health from the American Consul.  
No ship has left the harbor for the  
American trade since the American Con-  
sul withdrew in 1919. The establish-  
ment of a permanent government for  
the town is still in a chaotic state. Elec-  
tions will not be held before April.

## DEMANDS BOMB ROYALTY.

Inventor Mills Asks Penny for  
Each of 75,000,000 Made.

LONDON, March 13.—William Mills, the  
inventor of the Mills bombs, is claiming  
royalty of one penny for each of the  
75,000,000 of his bombs made for the use  
of the Allies during the war.

He told the Royal Commission on  
Awards to Inventors, who are investi-  
gating his claim here, that he had  
worked night and day to perfect the  
bomb and had spent over \$2,000 in the  
effort.

MORAL FORCE WON  
WAR, ASSERTS FOCH

Sentiment That Defeated Na-  
poleon in 1814 Beat the  
Germans in 1918.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, March 13.

Gen. Ludendorff may be a good officer,  
but he does not know how to inspire  
national sentiment; that is why Ger-  
many lost the war, according to Mar-  
shal Foch, in an interview published  
here to-day, wherein he compares the  
conditions of the opposing forces in 1814  
and 1918. In the former case, Marshal  
Foch considers that it was the senti-  
ment of comradeship which in a critical  
moment reunited Blucher and Wellington  
and enabled them to defeat Na-  
poleon.

"In 1814," says Marshal Foch, "this  
sort of comradeship in victory reappeared,  
but it was on the side of the Allies. To-  
gether they increased their punishment  
of the German, and the result was the  
fever and energy. Various offensives  
were made one after another in such  
a manner as to involve the whole front.  
Our troops were tired, our machines and  
munitions reduced, but that didn't mat-  
ter. Our allies, the English, Belgians  
and Americans, gave us absolute limit-  
less aid."

And here Marshal Foch added a touch  
which recalls stories of suppressed criti-  
cisms to the effect that in the latter days  
of the war the French Generals seemed  
to worry. "Some of them (called gen-  
erals) attacked without taking into seri-  
ous consideration their objectives and  
without knowing exactly whether the  
movement would lead them, but for-  
tunately this did not prevent their attack-  
ing furiously," he said. "It was this  
confidence, this consecrated plan, which  
was the principal cause of our victory.  
In a great national war the force of the  
moral always remains the predominating  
factor."

Marshal Foch criticises the common  
materialism which guided the German  
officers who were graduated from the  
school of Emperor Frederick. "We saw  
what it stood for when the breakup of  
the empire came," continued Marshal  
Foch. "They fled disgracefully, abandon-  
ing general headquarters and their  
troops. Brute force was glorified and  
war was considered as a great looting  
enterprise—that is all one could find in  
the German soul."

"Gen. Ludendorff, according to his  
own memoirs, was an excellent general  
staff officer, and nothing more and  
nothing less. He knew his specialty  
well, as he was a professional of Fred-  
erick's school and superior to others in  
the organization of armies. But on the  
other hand, he understood nothing of the  
real character of the great war, which  
involved the very existence of the peo-  
ples and consequently their moral force.  
It was undoubtedly moral force, espe-  
cially that of patriotism, which was lack-  
ing in the German armies just before the  
armistice."

## GREEK EMIGRANTS STOPPED.

CHESTER, March 13.—The American  
Consul here compelled a number of  
Greeks to disembark from the Olympic  
owing to irregularity in their passports.  
Some of the Greeks obtained redemption  
tickets on the Aquitania and disappeared  
before an investigation could be com-  
pleted.

LEAGUE IDEA MINE,  
ASSERTS WILHELM  
IN HIS BOOK ON WAR

Drafted Society of Nations  
Plan in 1905, He Writes,  
Blaming Entente.

GIVES HIS STORY OF 1914

Says English Banks Began to  
Mobilize Gold for War in  
April of That Year.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, March 13.

The first publications of the Kaiser's  
own defence against the charge that  
he wished the war appear in Ver-  
sacerta, which quotes a few passages  
from the secret manuscript which has  
been circulating in monarchist circles.

It is in the form of loosely collected  
notes relating to historical events be-  
ginning in 1884 and ending August 4,  
1914, and is intended to show that his  
thirty year struggle to keep peace in  
Europe was nullified by the intrigues  
of France, Russia and Great Britain.

Although written by the Kaiser he  
refers to himself throughout in the  
third person either as "Kaiser" or  
"His Majesty the Kaiser." Few gen-  
eral conclusions are drawn.

"The contents," states Versacerta,  
"comprise principally notes about  
meetings between monarchs, appoint-  
ments with ambassadors and such af-  
fairs which can be read in any his-  
torical review. Certain passages, how-  
ever, are more interesting. About  
William's visit to Czar Alexander III,  
August 18, 1891, it is recorded that  
"The Czar declares he hates the French  
republic and demands a restoration of  
a monarchy in France." But already  
on August 17, 1891, it is recorded: "The  
Russo-French military convention pro-  
vides that in case of the mobilization  
of only a single Power in the Triple  
Alliance it is agreed that the entire  
forces of France and Russia are to be  
mobilized and used for a defensive  
war."

For the subsequent years all events  
have been carefully compiled which  
point to the encircling of Germany  
and preparations for war by other  
Powers. Nothing is mentioned about  
how "enklensungspolitik" (encircling  
policy of other nations), which in fact  
existed, was aided by the irresponsible  
blunders of Germany.

The former Emperor also claims that  
he drafted a project for a league of  
nations under date of March 24, 1905.

"A proposal," says the book, "was  
made by the former Kaiser to the  
Czar and to Witte (then Russian For-  
eign Minister) to found a league of  
nations consisting of the Triple Al-  
liance and the French and Russian al-  
liance, with the understanding also  
that other groups or separate coun-  
tries may become members of the  
league."

The proposal was accepted by the  
Czar and Witte. There was no  
question as to presidential power over  
this league.

[While the brief extracts from the  
book, as cabled, contain no reference to  
the influence which the Kaiser intimates  
caused the failure of his proposal, it is  
significant that in 1905 King Edward  
was solidifying the Entente cordiale be-  
tween France and Great Britain.]

Under date of April 18, 1898, the for-  
mer Emperor wrote:

"An English proposal for an alliance  
of Germany against Russia is declined  
in order not to endanger the world's  
peace."

"At the same time Delcasse (then  
French Minister of Foreign Affairs),  
proposed to the German Ambassador in  
Paris a German-French agreement in  
order to prevent the Portuguese colonies  
falling under British influence. This  
proposal was not answered."

The former Emperor in the book deals  
with the mobilization of 1914. He says  
this began as early as April of that  
year with "the mobilization of the Eng-  
lish banks in order to get large stocks  
of gold."

Then the Kaiser continues:

"June: Beginning of preparations for  
mobilization in England."

June 15: Russian troops called to  
arms in April and May under the pre-  
tense that they were to serve in man-  
oeuvres are being kept under arms for  
an outbreak of war."

"July 29: All the Belgian reserve of-  
ficers have been called to arms."

"July 24-25: France, according to  
George Olinde, orders general mobiliza-  
tion. Only a partial mobilization of  
Austria."

"July 26: General military prepara-  
tions in all of European Russia against  
Germany noted."

Wilhelm is convinced that the others  
wanted the war. He explains his re-  
fusal of the suggestion by Russia to  
submit the Serbian incident to the  
Hague Tribunal by saying that it was  
a trick of Russia to give her time to  
prepare for war, and concludes with:

"August 4: Sir Edward Grey demands  
formal assurance from the German Gov-  
ernment that it will halt the advance  
of German troops in Belgium or else Eng-  
land will defend Belgium. That is Eng-  
land's declaration of war."

To all this Versacerta writes: "Pacif-  
ists! Were no other historical sources  
available than his portrayal, they surely  
would have come to believe that Wil-  
helm always wished peace and had  
finally been forced to strike because the  
fear of the others had gained headway.  
In such interpretation there surely is  
some truth. The Kaiser's tabulations  
naturally are as one-sided as the ac-  
counts of the blurred historical analysis  
which pretend that Germany alone is  
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French Minister of Foreign Affairs),  
proposed to the German Ambassador in  
Paris a German-French agreement in  
order to prevent the Portuguese colonies  
falling under British influence. This  
proposal was not answered."

The former Emperor in the book deals  
with the mobilization of 1914. He says  
this began as early as April of that  
year with "the mobilization of the Eng-  
lish banks in order to get large stocks  
of gold."

Then the Kaiser continues:

"June: Beginning of preparations for  
mobilization in England."

June 15: Russian troops called to  
arms in April and May under the pre-  
tense that they were to serve in man-  
oeuvres are being kept under arms for  
an outbreak of war."

"July 29: All the Belgian reserve of-  
ficers have been called to arms."

"July 24-25: France, according to  
George Olinde, orders general mobiliza-  
tion. Only a partial mobilization of  
Austria."

"July 26: General military prepara-  
tions in all of European Russia against  
Germany noted."



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